

## GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC REPORTS

A historic report is a survey and evaluation that is used to determine the significance of a historic building, site, or object. The survey contains a description of a historic resource as well as information about its historical background and surrounding area. The evaluation is based on specific historic evaluation criteria that has been developed for the City of San Jose, the California Register, and the National Register of Historic Places.

A historic report is necessary to determine the significance of a historic resource, and how a proposed project will affect its significance. The Department of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) will require an applicant to hire a qualified historical consultant to prepare a historic report when a project has the potential to affect a historic resource which is (1) either listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register, or (2) designated or eligible for designation as a City Landmark.

### Uses of a Historic Report

The Department of PBCE will use a historic report as a resource to determine whether the project will result in a significant impact to historic resources. A project will have a significant effect on historic resources if it would demolish, or substantially alter, a historical resource which is (1) either listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register or (2) designated as a City Landmark. If a project will not have a significant effect on the environment, the Department of PBCE will issue a Negative Declaration. Conversely, the Department of PBCE will require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) if it determines that the project will have significant effect on the environment.

The Department of PBCE will also use a historic report to determine whether a property is eligible for listing on the City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory, and designation as a City Landmark.

### Professional Qualifications

A person who prepares a historic report for the City of San Jose must, at minimum, (1) meet the professional qualifications on page 3 of the Guidelines for Historic Reports, and (2) be capable of meeting the following requirements.

### General Requirements

An applicant must submit two (2) administrative draft copies of a historic report to the Department of PBCE. The report should be written in a narrative tone. It must be checked for typographical errors, and proof-read for proper syntax. All material

facts, such as the date of construction, must contain references to sources of information. The report must contain subheadings and page numbers for clarity and organization. Maps, photographs, and figures should be labeled and integrated with the text of the report. The Department of PBCE will review the administrative draft copies, and forward comments to the consultant. The consultant must address the Department's comments before the historic report will be accepted and used for environmental review.

### Format Requirements

A historic report prepared for the City of San Jose must conform to the following format:

#### A. Title Page

A title page is required that contains the (1) name and address of property, (2) the name and address of the applicant, (3) the name and address of the consultant, and (4) completion date of the report.

#### B. Table of Contents

A table of contents is required that indicates the page numbers of each of the items from Sections C through I below.

#### C. Introduction

The introduction should include, but not be limited to, the (1) name of proposed project, (2) name of the developer, (3) description of the proposed project, (4) address, nearest cross streets, acreage, and Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APN) of property, (5) current use of the property, (6) names of the firm, principal and staff preparing the report and each of their professional qualifications, (7) beginning and completion dates for the report, (8) description of the research procedures used to prepare the report, and (9) current listing of the property on the City of San Jose Historic Resources Inventory.

#### D. Historical Background

The historical background should contain, but not be limited to, the (1) location map of the property drawn to scale with north arrow, (2) historical context of the study area, and (3) historical development of the study area including facts concerning ownership, subdivision, construction dates, occupants, and uses of the property. The report should concisely describe the historical background of the resource from the Spanish Period (1777-1822) to the present. Omission of facts during major periods is not acceptable.

**E. Description of the Historic Resource**

The description of the historic resource should concisely describe (1) the physical appearance and condition of the buildings, structures, objects, and natural features on the subject site, and (2) the architectural style and defining features of both the exterior and interior of the historic resource.

Photographs are required of both the exterior and interior of the historic. Exterior photographs must show each side of the entire building. Interior photographs must show the defining features of the building such as molding, wood-work, and windows.

**F. Evaluation for Significance**

The evaluation for significance must include completed historic evaluations using the attached criteria for the following:

1. National Register of Historic Places
2. California Register
3. City of San Jose Historic Evaluation

For each set of criteria, the report should analyze the historic background and description of the resource to determine if it qualifies for listing on the above registers, or designation as a City Landmark. In addition, the report must evaluate the resource's potential to contribute to a district comprised of similar resources in the area. A district is composed of a significant concentration of sites or buildings conveying a visual sense of the overall historic environment or an arrangement of historically or functionally related properties. Conclusions should be based on an

objective analysis of the information presented in the report.

**G. Impacts of the Proposed Project**

The impacts of the proposed project should describe how the project would affect the historic resource. It should contain a (1) project description, (2) site plan and floor plans, and (3) an analysis of the effects of proposed project on the historic resource. If the resource is part of a district; the analysis should also discuss impacts to other contributing structures in the district.

**H. Mitigation**

Mitigation should include feasible measures that would either avoid or reduce the effects of the proposed project. Mitigation may include, but should not be limited to, use of (1) the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Structures, (2) the State Historic Building Code, (3) project alternatives, (4) photo-documentation using the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) or alternative standards, (5) an educational exhibit for public use, (6) an offer for salvage of building elements, (7) and relocation of the structure.

**I. Appendices**

The appendices must contain (1) a bibliography and a checklist of the literature cited and persons consulted, (2) documents related to the history of the subject property such as articles, letters, and diagrams, and (3) a completed State Historic Resources Evaluation Form and a completed City of San Jose Evaluation Form for each historic resource evaluated by the report.

The following requirements are from the National Park Service (36 CFR Part 61) to evaluate the suitability of cultural resources professionals. They should be used as a guide in selecting a consultant to prepare historic resource evaluations for the City of San Jose.

**History**

The minimum professional qualifications in history are either (1) a graduate degree in history or a closely related field, or (2) a bachelor's degree in history or closely related field plus one of the following:

- A. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic professional institution, historic organization, agency, or museum.
- B. Substantial research and publication in the field of history.
- C. Registered professional historian with the California Committee for the Promotion of History (CCPH).

**Architectural History**

The minimum professional qualifications in architectural history are either (1) a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or closely related field, with a concentration in American architectural history, or (2) a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history,

historic preservation or closely related field plus one of the following:

- A. At least two years of full-time experience in research, writing or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic or professional institution such as a school, historic organization, agency or museum.
- B. Substantial contribution of research and publication in the field of American architectural history.

**Architecture**

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are either a professional degree in architecture plus at least two years of full-time experience in architecture, or a State license to practice architecture.

**Historic Architecture**

The minimum professional qualifications in historic architecture are either a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following:

- A. At least one year of graduate study in architectural history, preservation planning or closely related field; or
- B. At least one year of full-time professional experience dealing with historic preservation issues.

The following criteria are designed to guide the States, Federal agencies, and the Secretary of Interior in evaluating potential entries (other than areas of the National Park System and National Historic Landmarks) for the National Register:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our part; or
- C. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, property owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do not meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A. a religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- B. a building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- C. a birthplace or grave of an historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- D. a cemetery that derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- E. a reconstructed building when accurately executed in suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structures with the same association has survived; or
- F. a property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance; or
- G. a property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

For further information on the National Register criteria and how to interpret them, contact the National Register office of the National Park Service at 600 Harrison Street, Suite 600, San Francisco, CA 94107-1372, or visit the National Register of Historic Places on the Internet at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/>

The significance criteria for the California Register are similar to those used by the National Register of Historic Places. However, the new California Register will document the unique history of California. The California Register consists of resources that are listed automatically, under the provisions of AB 2881, and those that may be listed by application and acceptance by the California Historical Resources Commission.

The California Register automatically includes the following:

- A. California properties listed on, or formally determined eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places; and
- B. California Registered Historical Landmarks from No. 770 onward.

To be eligible for application and listing on the California Register, a historical resource must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria:

- A. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- B. It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California; or national history;
- C. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

In addition, the resource should be at least 50 years old, and retain enough of its historic character or appearance to be recognized as a historic property, and to convey the reason for its significance.

**A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN****1. EXTERIOR**

Quality of form, composition, detailing, and ornament in part on originality, artistic merit, craftsmanship, sensitivity to surroundings and overall visual quality.

E Excellent  
VG Very Good  
G Good  
FP Undistinguished

Applies to natural features as well as to man-made features. A “G” rating is appropriate for features which have any clearly identifiable visual or design value. An “E” rating is appropriate for features which, based on exterior visual quality alone, appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**2. STYLE**

Significance as an example of a particular architectural style, type, or convention.

E Especially fine or extremely early example if many survive; excellent example if few survive.  
VG Good or early example if many survive; very good example if few survive.  
G Good example  
FP Of no particular interest.

**3. DESIGNER**

a. Designed or built by an architect, engineer, builder, artist, or other designer who has made significant contribution to the community, state, or nation.

E Designer of primary importance.  
VG Designer of secondary importance.  
G Designer of tertiary importance.  
FP Designer unknown or of no particular importance.

The significance of the designer must itself be established before this criterion is applied. Normally, an especially active designer will be rated at least “G”.

**OR**

b. Significance as an example of vernacular architecture.

E Especially fine or early example if many survive (within the City); excellent example if few survive (within the City).  
VG Very good or early example if many survive (within the City); good example if few survive (within the City).  
G Good example (within the City).  
FP Of no particular interest.

**4. CONSTRUCTION**

Significance as example of a particular structural material, surface material, or method of construction.

E Especially fine or very early example if few survive (within the City).  
VG Especially fine or very early example if many survive; good example if few survive (within the City).  
G Good example of any material or method not generally in current use.  
FP Of no particular interest.

Examples of “especially fine” construction methods or structural materials include those which successfully address challenging structural problems, or which are treated as visible design elements that contribute significantly to the resource’s overall design quality, or which exhibit fine craftsmanship.

Examples of “especially fine” surface materials include stone (granite, marble) and terra cotta. Surface materials should be treated under this criterion only according to their type and according to the level of craftsmanship which they represent.

**5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS**

Fences, walls, out-buildings, trees, landscaping, and other secondary elements which are accessory to the feature being evaluated and are supportive of, or enhance the feature's notable qualities; also stores, institutions, and other tenants located within buildings.

- E Many especially fine or unusual supportive elements.
- VG One or several especially fine or unusual supportive elements.
- G Supportive elements, but none are especially fine or unusual.
- FP No supportive elements.

A supportive element considered “especially fine or unusual” is notable enough to warrant separate evaluation. A long-established non-residential tenant or occupant can be rated high if the tenant or occupant has special significance as measured by Criterion 6 (PERSON/ORGANIZATION).

**B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION****6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION**

Associated with the life or activities of a person, group, organization, or institution that has made a significant contribution to the community, state, or nation.

- E Person/organization of primary importance intimately connected with the property.
- VG Person/organization of primary importance loosely connected, or person/organization of secondary importance intimately connected.
- G Person/organization of secondary importance loosely connected, or event of tertiary importance intimately connected.
- FP No connection with person/organization of importance.

The significance of the person, group, organization, or institution must itself be established before this criterion is applied. A person/organization of primary importance at the local level will have played a decisive and far reaching role in the development of San Jose as a community. Such significance may be at the local level. “Intimately connected” will often mean that the resource was intimately associated with an important period in the life or activities of the person, group, organization, or institution.

A person/organization of secondary importance at the local level will have played a major or leading (but not decisive) role in the development of San Jose as a community or a decisive role in the development of a particular neighborhood or of a particular ethnic group or segment of the community. The state and national/international levels are treated similarly.

If the feature has been significantly altered since the time of its association with the person/organization and if such alteration is not treated in Criteria Section “D”, then the person/organization will be considered to be only “loosely connected” with the feature.

**7. EVENT**

Associated with an event that has made a significant contribution to the community, state, or nation.

- E Event of primary importance intimately connected with the property.
- VG Event of primary importance loosely connected, or event of secondary importance intimately connected.
- G Event of secondary importance loosely connected, or event of tertiary importance intimately connected.
- FP No connections with event of importance.

See comments for Criterion 6 (PERSON/ORGANIZATION).

**8. PATTERNS**

Associated with and effectively illustrative of broad patterns of cultural, social, political economic, or industrial history, or of the development of the City, or of distinct geographic regions, or ethnic groups of particular well-defined era.

- E Patterns of primary importance intimately connected with property.
- VG Patterns of primary importance loosely connected, or patterns of secondary importance intimately connected.
- G Patterns of secondary importance loosely connected, or patterns of tertiary importance intimately connected.
- FP No connection with patterns of importance.

A helpful measure of this criterion is to consider how useful the feature would be for the teaching of cultural history.

A feature is normally “intimately connected” with a pattern if the feature exhibits the essence of the pattern. A feature is normally “loosely connected” with a pattern if the feature only exhibits the influence of the pattern. A pattern will normally be considered “intimately connected” (secondary or tertiary importance) with the feature if only a few associated with the pattern survive.

“Intimate” and “loose” connections for significantly altered features are treated the same way as for Criterion 6 (PERSON/ORGANIZATION).

**9. AGE**

Of particular age in relationship of the periods of development of buildings in the area.

- E Established prior to 1860.
- VG Built between 1860 and April 1906.
- G Built between May 1906 and 1945
- FP Built since 1945.

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT****10. CONTINUITY**

Contributes to the visual, historic or other environmental continuity or character of the street area.

- E Helps establish the character of an area of primary importance or constitutes a district.
- VG Maintains the character of an area of primary importance or helps establish the character of an area of secondary importance or constitutes a feature group.
- G Compatible with the character of an area of primary importance or maintains the character of an area of secondary importance.
- FP Incompatible with an area of primary importance or not located in an area of primary or secondary importance.

“Area of primary or secondary importance” generally means a feature group, streetscape, district, or other area notable enough to warrant a separate evaluation. Areas of primary importance include potential City Landmark Districts or National Register Districts.

If the feature has been removed (i.e., given an “F” or “P” rating under Criterion 15 -STRUCTURAL REMOVALS), and the property has, therefore, become only a “site”, continuity should be evaluated by imagining the feature restored to its site, but in the existing surroundings.

**11. SETTING**

Setting and/or landscaping contributes to the continuity or character of the street, neighborhood, or area.

- E Of particular importance establishing the character of the area.
- VG Of importance in establishing or maintaining dominant character of the area.
- G Compatible with dominant character of the area.
- FP Incompatible with dominant character of the area, or unimportant.



**12. FAMILIARITY**

Prominence or familiarity within the neighborhood, city or region.

- E A structure which may be taken as a symbol for the city or region as a whole.
- VG A conspicuous and familiar feature in the context of the city or region.
- G A conspicuous and familiar structure in the context of the neighborhood.
- FP Not particularly conspicuous or familiar.

A helpful measure of this criterion is to consider whether a typical resident of the neighborhood, city, or region would notice the feature and remember it.

If the feature has been removed, this criterion should be evaluated by considering the feature's role (if any) as a "landmark" prior to its removal.

**D. INTEGRITY****13. CONDITION**

Extent to which the feature has experienced deterioration.

- E No apparent surface wear or structural problems.
- VG Exhibits only minor surface wear.
- G Exhibits considerable surface wear or significant structural problems.
- FP Exhibits considerable surface wear and significant structural problems.

"Minor surface wear" generally means that no replacement of design elements due to deterioration is required.

"Considerable surface wear" generally means that some design elements have deteriorated to such an extent that they must be replaced.

"Significant structural problems" will generally be associated with sagging floor lines, out-of plumb walls and fire damage.

**14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS**

Degree of alteration done to important exterior materials and design features.

- E No changes or very minor changes.
- VG Minor alterations which do not change the overall character (e.g., ground floor remodeled, secondary cornice removed, large numbers of windows replaced, etc.).
- G Overall character changed, but recognizable (e.g., removal of major cornice/parapet, alteration of upper floors, or gross alteration of any major element).
- FP Altered beyond recognition.

Sometimes alterations which change the character of the feature have sufficient merit by themselves to warrant separate evaluations. An example might be a well-designed art deco remodeled storefront on a Victorian commercial building.

**15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS**

Extent to which wings, stories, roofs, and other important large scale structural components have been removed.

- E No important structural removals.
- VG Important portions of feature removed, but with other portions remaining.
- G Majority of building removed or entire feature removed, but with surviving traces (entry steps, trees, fences, etc.)
- FP Entire feature removed with no surviving traces.

The consideration given to "traces" in distinguishing a "G" from a "FP" rating will often "double count" supportive elements evaluated under Criterion 6 (PERSON/ORGANIZATION). This reflects the increased associative importance of these supportive elements when the main feature has been removed.

**16. SITE**

Relation of feature to its original site and neighborhood.

- E Has not been moved.
- VG Has been moved within the boundaries of its original site.
- G Has been relocated to a new site in the same neighborhood as the original site.
- FP Has been relocated to a new site in a different neighborhood.

"Original site" means the site occupied by the feature at the time the feature achieved significance, which in some cases may have been after the feature was constructed or established.

This criterion is less important if the feature is significant primarily for its visual quality or design (Criteria Section "A") or is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a significant person, organization or event.

**E. REVERSIBILITY****17. EXTERIOR**

Extent to which integrity losses (see Criteria 13-16) can be reversed, and ease or difficulty of making such corrections.

- E Highly reversible. Almost all of original appears to exist, though covered.
- VG Reversible. Some original missing or badly damaged, but 2/3 or more appears to exist.
- G Not easily reversible. Only 1/3 to 2/3 of original appears to exist.
- FP Very difficult to reverse. Less than 1/3 of original appears to exist, or impossible to judge reversibility.

Materials easier to replicate - like shingles or rustic siding - rate higher than material difficult or expensive to replicate, such as terra cotta.

Process easy to undo - like shingles over rustic siding - rate higher than permanent processes like sandblasting.

**F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION/BONUS POINTS****18. INTERIOR VISUAL QUALITY**

Design quality of interior arrangement, finish, craftsmanship, and/or detail is/are particularly attractive or unique.

- E Excellent
- VG Very Good
- G Good
- FP Fair or Poor

**19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR**

Design quality associated with a person, group, organization or institution having used the interior.

E Excellent  
VG Very Good  
G Good  
FP Fair or Poor

**20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS**

Degree of alterations to important interior materials and design features.

E No changes or very minor changes.  
VG Minor alterations which do not change the overall character.  
G Overall character changes, but still recognizable.  
FP Altered beyond recognition.

**21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR**

Extent to which integrity losses can be reversed, and ease or difficulty of making such corrections.

E Highly reversible. Almost all of original appears to exist, though covered.  
VG Reversible. Some original missing or badly damaged, but 2/3 or more appears to exist.  
G Not easily reversible. Only 1/3 to 2/3 appears to exist.  
FP Very difficult to reverse. Less than 1/3 of original appears to exist, or impossible to judge reversibility.

**22. NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER**

Status for listing in either the National Register of Historic Places or the California Register.

E Listed or formally determined eligible for listing in either the National or California Register by the State Historic Preservation Officer, Keeper of the National Register, or a unit of the National Park Service.  
VG Appears eligible for listing in either the National or California Register based on a historic survey and evaluation prepared by a historian or architectural historian.  
G May become eligible in the future for listing in either the National or California Register when (1) the property meets the Register's 50 year age requirement, (2) additional historical or architectural research is performed on the property, or (3) the architectural integrity of the property is restored.  
FP Does not appear to be eligible for listing in either the National or California Register.

## Evaluation Tally Sheet Total

## Category of Significance

67 - 134

Candidate City Landmark (CCL)

A significant historic resource having the potential for landmark designation as defined in the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Preservation of this resource is essential.

33 - 66

Structure of Merit (SM)

A special historic resource. Preservation of these structures should be a high priority (per the San Jose Historic Resources Inventory Update Process).

33 - 66

Contributing Structure (CS)

A special historic resources that contributes to the historic fabric of the community, or to a particular neighborhood, or to a more important structure. The relationship of this structure to other landmarks/landmark districts may make its preservation important to other structures or to a definable geographic area. Identification of the value and contribution of such a structure to the surrounding structures or area, as described above, would make it eligible for inclusion in the Historic Resources Inventory. This resources has the potential to be considered for inclusion in a City Landmark District.

0 - 32

Non-Contributing Structure (NC)

A structure in a recognized or potential historic district that does not make a significant contribution to that district. Although preservation of this building is not essential, it is important to recognize the relationship of its existence and/or changes in land use to other buildings in the district.

0 - 32

Non-Significant Structure (NS)

Not eligible for a Category of Significance and should be deleted from the Historic Resources Inventory.

Historic Resource Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Complete all blanks. Use spaces to justify ratings. For example, a rating of "E" on No. 9, Age, would be justified by "Built in 1850".

**A. VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN**

1. EXTERIOR _____	E	VG	G	FP
2. STYLE _____	E	VG	G	FP
3. DESIGNER _____	E	VG	G	FP
4. CONSTRUCTION _____	E	VG	G	FP
5. SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS _____	E	VG	G	FP

**B. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION**

6. PERSON/ORGANIZATION _____	E	VG	G	FP
7. EVENT _____	E	VG	G	FP
8. PATTERNS _____	E	VG	G	FP
9. AGE _____	E	VG	G	FP

**C. ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT**

10. CONTINUITY _____	E	VG	G	FP
11. SETTING _____	E	VG	G	FP
12. FAMILIARITY _____	E	VG	G	FP

**D. INTEGRITY**

13. CONDITION _____	E	VG	G	FP
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS _____	E	VG	G	FP
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS _____	E	VG	G	FP
16. SITE _____	E	VG	G	FP

**E. REVERSIBILITY**

17. EXTERIOR _____	E	VG	G	FP
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**F. ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/BONUS POINTS**

18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY _____	E	VG	G	FP
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR _____	E	VG	G	FP
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS _____	E	VG	G	FP
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR _____	E	VG	G	FP
22. NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER _____	E	VG	G	FP

REVIEWED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

		<u>VALUE</u>				
<b>A.</b>	<b><u>VISUAL QUALITY/DESIGN</u></b>	<b><u>E</u></b>	<b><u>VG</u></b>	<b><u>G</u></b>	<b><u>FP</u></b>	
1.	EXTERIOR	16	12	6	0	_____
2.	STYLE	10	8	4	0	_____
3.	DESIGNER	6	4	2	0	_____
4.	CONSTRUCTION	10	8	4	0	_____
5.	SUPPORTIVE ELEMENTS	8	6	3	0	_____
					<b><u>SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____
<b>B.</b>	<b><u>HISTORY/ASSOCIATION</u></b>	<b><u>E</u></b>	<b><u>VG</u></b>	<b><u>G</u></b>	<b><u>FP</u></b>	
6.	PERSON/ORGANIZATION	20	15	7	0	_____
7.	EVENT	20	15	7	0	_____
8.	PATTERNS	12	9	5	0	_____
9.	AGE	8	6	3	0	_____
					<b><u>SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____
<b>C.</b>	<b><u>ENVIRONMENTAL/CONTEXT</u></b>	<b><u>E</u></b>	<b><u>VG</u></b>	<b><u>G</u></b>	<b><u>FP</u></b>	
10.	CONTINUITY	8	6	3	0	_____
11.	SETTING	6	4	2	0	_____
12.	FAMILIARITY	10	8	4	0	_____
					<b><u>SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____
					<b><u>"A" &amp; "C" SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____
					<b><u>"B" SUBTOTAL:</u></b>	_____
					<b><u>PRELIMINARY TOTAL:</u></b>	_____
					(Sum of A,B & C)	

D. <u>INTEGRITY</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>VALUE</u>		<u>FP</u>	
		<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>		
13. CONDITION	-	.03	.05	.10	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from A, B, C Subtotals
14. EXTERIOR ALTERATIONS	-	.05	.10	.20	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from A and C Subtotals
	-	.03	.05	.10	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from B Subtotal
15. STRUCTURAL REMOVALS	-	.20	.30	.40	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from A and C Subtotals
	-	.10	.20	.40	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from B Subtotal
16. SITE	-	.10	.20	.40	. _____ X * _____ = _____ *from B Subtotal

**INTEGRITY DEDUCTIONS SUBTOTAL:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADJUSTED SUBTOTAL:** \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_  
(Preliminary Total minus Integrity Deductions)

E. <u>REVERSIBILITY</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>VALUE</u>		<u>FP</u>	
		<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>		
17. EXTERIOR	3	3	2	2	_____
					<b><u>TOTAL:</u></b> _____

F. <u>ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS/ BONUS POINTS</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>VALUE</u>		<u>FP</u>	
		<u>VG</u>	<u>G</u>		
18. INTERIOR/VISUAL QUALITY	3	3	1	0	_____
19. HISTORY/ASSOCIATION OF INTERIOR	3	3	1	0	_____
20. INTERIOR ALTERATIONS	4	4	2	0	_____
21. REVERSIBILITY/INTERIOR	4	4	2	0	_____
22. NATIONAL OR CALIFORNIA REGISTER	20	15	10	0	_____

**BONUS POINTS SUBTOTAL:** \_\_\_\_\_

**ADJUSTED TOTAL (Plus Bonus Points):** \_\_\_\_\_